

End Semester / Reappear (Semester I) Examination Dec 2022

**Programme: B. Pharm**  
**Course: Pharmaceutics I**  
**Course Code: BP103T**  
**Enrollment No: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Full Marks: 75**  
**Time: 3 Hrs.**

**Section I**

**1. Objective type questions. Answer all questions.**

**20 x 1 = 20**

- i. The part of prescription represents names and quantities of prescribed medicines is  
(a) Inscription (b) Superscription (c) Subscription (d) Signatura
- ii. One milligram is equal to  
(a) 100 grams (b) 0.01 grams (c) 10 grams (d) 0.001 grams
- iii. First edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in  
(a) 1950 (b) 1955 (c) 1952 (d) None
- iv. The preparation of emulsion containing volatile and non-viscous oil is by  
(a) Dry gum method (b) Bottle method (c) Wet gum method (d) Both a and c
- v. Dentifrices is an example for  
(a) Bulk powder for internal use (b) Bulk powder for external use  
(c) Compressed powder (d) Powder enclosed in capsule
- vi. What is the use of Glycerin in elixir?  
(a) Colouring agent (b) Preservative (c) Vehicle (d) Flavouring agent
- vii. It's an example of diffusible solid used for suspension preparation  
(a) Calamine (b) Aspirin (c) Light kaolin (d) Phenobarbitone
- viii. Tumbling method is applied in the formulation of  
(a) Syrup (b) Ointment (c) Emulsion (d) Powder
- ix. Role of calamine in Calamine Lotion I.P  
(a) Thickening agent (b) Preservative (c) Astringent (d) Perfume
- x. Dilution test is applied for  
(a) Suspension (b) Emulsion (c) Pastes (d) Gel
- xi. Dispersion of liquid in liquid is  
(a) Gel (b) Emulsion (c) Suspension (d) Syrup
- xii. Role of suspending agent in suspension is  
(a) Increasing sedimentation rate (b) Increasing colour  
(c) Reducing sedimentation rate (d) Reducing colour
- xiii. The emulsifying agent is  
(a) Chloroform (b) Acacia (c) Water (d) Alcohol
- xiv. The semisolid preparation that is thick and stiff  
(a) Ointments (b) Jellies (c) Pastes (d) Poultices
- xv. Slab and spatula method used to formulate  
(a) Ointment (b) Suppositories (c) Paste (d) Jellies
- xvi. Which is the most common sugar used in syrup?  
(a) Sucrose (b) Glucose (c) Fructose (d) Lactose

- xvii. The superscription is represented by a symbol  
(a) Rx (b) Dc (c) Doc (d) Ph
- xviii. When two or more drug used in combination to increase the pharmacological action that phenomena is known as  
(a) Synergism (b) Antagonism (c) Tolerance (d) Idiosyncrasy
- xix. What is role of soft soap in dentifrices?  
(a) Cleansing agent (b) Humectant (c) Preservative (d) Sweetening agent
- xx. Insolubility is a -----type of incompatibility.  
(a) Chemical (b) Physical (c) Therapeutic (d) None of the above.

## Section II

### 2. Short Answer type questions. Answer any five.

5 x 7 = 35

- Write the advantages and disadvantages of liquid dosage form.
- Find the strength of 85% v/v alcohol in terms of proof spirit.
- Write a note on Lotion along with Calamine lotion I.P.as example.
- What is physical incompatibility? Explain it with any two examples.
- What are pastes? Write the differentiation between paste and ointment.
- Describe the preparation of jellies.
- Write about small scale emulsion preparation

## Section III

### Long Answer type questions. Answer any two.

2x 10 =20

- What is Posology? Write in detail the factors influencing dose of the drug.
- Explain the term prescription .Discuss the procedure which should be adopted by the pharmacist while handling the prescription.
- Discuss the preparation procedure of syrups.

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